NUMB. XVI.] THE [NOVEMBER 11, 1786

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PRICE SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1786. [VOL. I.

PROCEEDINGS of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, convened at Philadelphia.

(Continued from our laſt.)

Tueſday, September 5, A. M.

MR. Clymer called up the report of the committee on the petition of Mrs. Smith, for a ſecond reading, and leave was given to bring in a bill agreeable thereto.

The memorial from William Tharp was read a ſecond time, and a bill directed to be brought in, complying in part with his requeſt.

After which, Mr. Fitzſimons mentioned ſome alterations neceſſary to be made in the aſſembly room, and that the roof of the committee room was greatly out of repair, ſo as to damage their books and papers; he therefore moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to have the expence of the neceſſary repairs eſtimated, and the work contracted for.

Whereupon, Meſſrs. Robinſon, Logan and Watts were appointed for that purpoſe.

Mr. Morris wiſhed to carry it further. Numbers of perſons who wiſhed to attend to hear the debates of this houſe were diſappointed for want of room: that this apartment was well calculated for having a gallery erected on three ſides of it. At preſent it was difficult in certain places to hear a member ſpeak, and this might be remedied by introducing ſounding boards.—He wiſhed, if theſe things could not be finiſhed by the preſent houſe, they might be recommended to the attention of the next general aſſembly.

This buſineſs was referred to the gentlemen laſt mentioned.

Mr. Hubley moved for the ſecond reading of the petition of the German Lutheran congregation in Lancaſter, praying to be incorporated.

Adjourned.

Wedneſday, September 6, A. M.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

After reading over the minutes of yeſterday, the bill entitled "A ſupplement to an act entitled an act to eſtabliſh and incorporate a public ſchool at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia," was brought in engroſſed, compared at the table, enacted into a law, and the ſpeaker directed to ſign the ſame.

The bill entitled "An act for incorporating the Baptiſt church in New-Britain township in the county of Bucks," was brought in engroſſed, compared at the table, enacted into a law, and the ſpeaker deſired to ſign the ſame.

The bill entitled "An act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian church, in the city of Philadelphia, ſo far as the ſaid inſtrument incumbers the ſaid church with ſubjection to foreign juriſdiction," was brought in engroſſed, and enacted into a law.

A member preſented a petition from Ann Grant, widow, praying ſhe may be entitled to receive the pay of her ſon George, who died an officer in the ſervice of his country.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition of Alexander Donne, a priſoner under ſentence of death, praying the houſe would grant him ſuch relief as ſhall ſeem meet.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Read a petition from William Bunting, a priſoner for debt in the gaol of Philadelphia.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lilly preſented a petition from a number of inhabitants of York county, praying that monies due them for their ſervices in the militia in 1781, may be allowed in the payment of taxes.

Mr. Hubley preſented the report of the committee on the petition of Abraham Withmore and others, for erecting a bridge over Coneſtoga creek.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Clymer preſented the report on the petition of John Fitch, recommending the loan of 150l. to him, towards building a ſteam boat.

Mr. Clymer reported a bill agreeable to order, in the caſe of G. Schlofer.

Report of the committee, to whom were referred the ſeveral petitions praying alterations in the election diſtricts, read the firſt time Auguſt 29, was read again.

Depoſitions taken to aſcertain the truth of ſundry robberies ſaid to be committed on collectors of taxes, were called on to be read; when

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid he would make no allowance to any perſon: if their riſque is ſo great, give them a commiſſion equal to it. He had no idea of debiting the public with monies they never received.

Mr. Morris ſaid he was clear that no circumſtances ſhould prevent the taxes coming forward after they had once come out of the pockets of our conſtituents: nothing but real inability of the collector to pay ſhould excuſe him. If a man has been robbed of his own money, do his creditors forgive him their debts? No; ſo far as his remaining property will go toward the payment, ſo far he muſt diſcharge thoſe debts, and why ſhould the public exonerate them? If this houſe makes a reſolution to that purpoſe, theſe people will then be glad to pay it into the treaſury as faſt as they receive it, from which great advantages may ariſe.

Mr. Whitehill moved to commit the depoſitions and examinations, and then the buſineſs would come regularly before the houſe.

Whereupon Meſſrs. Wheelen, A. Smith and Carothers were appointed.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented the report of the committee to whom were referred the returns of taxable inhabitants, made to this houſe, ſetting forth that the city of Philadelphia and all the counties in the ſtate had made returns, except Cumberland; that the returns from Weſtmoreland is not certified as the law directs, and that from Waſhington is only expreſſed in figures:

That ſeveral counties have returned women as taxables: that they have reaſon to believe the manufacturers and mechanics in the city, who were not poſſeſſed of taxable property, agreeable to the act of March 16, 1785, have not been returned, and adjudge the quota at one repreſentative for each 1000; and if any exceed the 500, over and above one or more thouſands, then to ſend one more for that ſurplus; and that a committee be appointed to report a bill for that purpoſe.

Number of taxable inhabitants taken from the returns:

City of Philadelphia,	4534	
County	4281	
Bucks	4179	103 Women.
Cheſter	6134	152
Lancaſter	5707	132
York	6080	174 not included.
Cumberland		no return
Berks	4657	66
Northampton	3927	40
Bedford	2588	44
Northumberland	2100	44 townſhips of Stoke and Shawnees not included
Weſtmoreland	2509	44 not certified and the number in figures.
Waſhington	3896	12 in figures.
Fayette	1997	50 women.
Franklin	2482	55
Montgomery	3725	
Dauphin	2837	44

Mr. Fitzſimons called for the ſecond reading of the memorial of Samuel Caldwell, relative to Hog-Iſland; after which he moved that the committee be appointed to bring in a bill to affix the ſeveral iſlands in the river Delaware to their proper counties. Whereupon Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, A. Erwin and Whitehill were appointed, and the caſe of Logan's Iſland alſo referred to the ſame gentlemen.

The committee appointed Auguſt 25, on the memorial of the people called Quakers, and on the petition of ſundry inhabitants of the county of Northampton, made report, recommending the houſe to make ſuch alterations in the militia law as they pray for.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill entitled "An act to alter and amend the act entitled an act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and prevent frauds therein;" and the 4th ſection was agreed to, after being amended by inſerting, inſtead of "three reputable and diſcreet perſons," theſe words, "three reputable freeholders."

Mr. Fitzſimons moved to add a number of clauſes.

Mr. Whitehill moved to poſtpone the further conſideration of the additional clauſes, which was done.—The fifth clauſe was agreed to, with only altering "Jacob Duſfield at Buſtletown" into "in Buſtletown."

The ſixth ſection was made ſome progreſs in, but poſtponed.

Adjourned.

Thurſday, September 7, A. M.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

After reading over the minutes of yeſterday, a petition was preſented and read, from John Hoge and W. Montgomery, deputy ſurveyors, praying ſome allowance may be made them for their ſervices & expences.

Another from Peter Sommers, late lieutenant in the ſervice of this ſtate, praying to be put on the ſame footing with the other officers, and allowed half pay or commutation.

Another from ſundry inhabitants of Dauphin county, praying a removal of the ſeat of judicature from Lewiſburgh in ſaid county.

Then was reſumed the conſideration of the penal law, and on reading the firſt article of the propoſed amendment, as follows:

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall be in force and take effect within the county of Philadelphia, from and after the day of next; and within the counties of Bucks, Cheſter and Montgomery, from and after the day of next; and in the counties of Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton, Dauphin and Franklin, from and after the day of next: and throughout the reſt of the ſtate from and after the day of next; and not before."

Col. Will propoſed to alter the clauſe, by inſerting it ſhould "take effect from and after the publiſhing of this act."

Mr. Clymer ſaid, we are going to make great alteration in our criminal laws: that it would be very improper it ſhould take place immediately, he would prove by two reaſons: the firſt was, that every part of the ſtate ought to be well apprized of the change before it was to be carried into execution, and that it ſhould begin to operate on the ſame day throughout the ſtate: the ſecond was, however careful they had been in perfecting the law, it might ſtill require the wiſdom of another houſe to maturate it, and ſee if no further amendments were wanting. He thought, if the firſt of January was affixed for that purpoſe, the next houſe would have time to deliberate on it, and that then it might take place univerſally in all the counties of the ſtate. He therefore moved, that the firſt of January next be aſſigned for the commencement of the operation of this act.

Mr. Lollar ſeconded the motion, and obſerved, that the worthy member from the city had aſſigned good reaſons for his amendment. It appeared highly improper to him, that a perſon ſhould in one county of the ſtate be condemned to be hanged for an offence for which at the ſame time, only in a different county, another ſhould be doomed to a ſervitude. Under this idea he was well convinced of the propriety of the law taking place on the ſame day throughout the ſtate.

Mr. Whitehill believed the clauſe was very well calculated to anſwer the purpoſe, and that the bill might take effect as ſoon as the information of its having paſſed could reach the ſeveral counties; for it appeared to him, that the people had taken pains to inform themſelves well on this ſubject, and that the next houſe would ſtill be able to ſupply any deficiencies in the act. He apprehended alſo, that the act might take place in this city immediately after publication; in York and Cumberland ſoon after; and thoſe at greater diſtances might have more time: but that the firſt of January was too far off. After having brought the bill forward, he would, rather than affix ſo long a time, leave it to the next houſe as it was. If the gentleman had moved for the firſt of October, it would have been time ſufficient.

Mr. Gray apprehended alſo that the firſt of January was too far diſtant: he remarked that the court was coming on for the city and county of Philadelphia, and that there was a great number of priſoners, many of whom would perhaps be convicted of crimes puniſhable by this law; and after being whipped, might be liberated, and (as there was too much reaſon to fear) would return to their former practices, which, if they were to be confined to ſervitude under this law, would be in a great meaſure prevented. If the gentleman who ſpoke laſt did not move to inſert the firſt of October, he would, and moved accordingly.

Mr. Whitehill ſeconded the motion.

Mr. Lollar ſaid it was clear that the back parts of the ſtate could know nothing of it, nor would the bill be hardly engroſſed by that time.

Mr. Smilie did not think much of that argument: there was no occaſion to allow ſo long a time for the back counties to become acquainted with the paſſing of this bill; though he allowed there would, did the act ſubject actions to penalties which were never ſubject to any before: but it only inflicted the puniſhment; and every perſon knew already that if he committed any of theſe crimes, he was to be puniſhed ſeverely for it.

Mr. Clymer. Notwithſtanding all that has been done, the operation of this law cannot commence to

early as the 1st October: for it will be neceſſary to conſtitute new officers for carrying it into execution, and to regulate the labour of the criminals, which cannot be done by that time. A member obſerves that there are a number of priſoners in gaol, ſeveral of whom will return to their former practice if let out; why, ſir, the ſame may be the caſe on 1ſt of October or 1ſt of January, ſo that can make no material difference. The gentleman from Montgomery remarked very juſtly on the inconſiſtency of condemning in one county under the old law, and in others puniſhing under the new; and that this would be done away by fixing the ſame day for the act to take effect throughout the ſtate.

Mr. Smilie obſerved there was a proviſionary clauſe that gave the convict a right to chuſe the puniſhment of this act, inſtead of the old one, which he ſhould be condemned under, which he thought did away the objections raiſed againſt filling up the blanks with different periods.

The queſtion was put for amending with the 1ſt of January next, and loſt.

Mr. Lollar then moved to fill up with the firſt of November next, which was agreed to, and the clauſe then ſtood thus:

"Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That this act ſhall be in force and effect on the firſt day of November next throughout this commonwealth."

(To be continued in our next.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON. Auguſt 5.

A Singular inſtance of modern footpadiſm: Thurſday evening laſt, as Mr. W. Richardſon, was going to his lodgings at Hampſtead, about nine o'clock in the evening, between the two and three mile ſtone, two fellows jumped out from the hedge, and with the ſpoke of a coach wheel in each of their hands, ſtopped him and demanded ſome tobacco; on which he replied, "I never uſe any:" then they ſwore a dreadful oath they muſt have two-pence; to which he again replied, "don't hurt me, and you ſhall have your demand," and gave them two-pence accordingly. They left him inſtantly, and returned back to their lurking place, without any further inſolence or injury to his utter aſtoniſhment.

It is no leſs remarkable than true, that of the convicts capitally convicted laſt year at the ſeſſions houſe in Old Bailey, above an hundred were under 17 years of age, of whom 42 were executed.

A few days ago his excellency Mr. Adams the American miniſter here, waited upon the ſecretary of ſtate, and informed him, that Congreſs were exceedingly offended, that the forts on the back parts of Canada were not reſtored, and that if the terms of the treaty were not literally fulfilled, Congreſs were reſolved upon making reprifals upon the trade of this country in North-America, and in the Weſt-Indies.

Aug. 15. Colonel Smith, ſecretary to the American embaſſy, who lately married Mr. Adams's daughter, remains as charge des affaires, during the ambaſſador's abſence, which is expected to be about 4 months.

Letters from Marſeilles ſay, the plague is broke out at Algiers. Veſſels from thence are obliged to perform long quarantine. The king of Naples has iſſued an edict to all the regular clergy in his dominions to obey no other ſpiritual ſuperiors, but the biſhops of the dioceſe where they reſide.

They write from the Hague, of the 31ſt ult. that the reſolution, reſpecting the government of the garriſon of that place, was debated in the aſſembly of the ſtate general, with the greateſt vehemence and heat that had ever been known to exiſt in the Dutch councils; but that, in order to prevent further diſturbances among the populace, who ſeem ripe for diſorder, it is forbidden to be publicly mentioned. It is however ſaid, that the French intereſt again loſes ground, occaſioned by the innovations which the comte de Maillebois in his arrangement of a land force had made on the liberties of the people. That officer had been burnt in effigy in many places of the United Provinces.

Sunday evening a ſingular ceremony was exhibited at the funeral of a journeyman bricklayer, at St. George's church, in the borough. The man was called the king of the bricklayers, which title was conferred upon him in conſequence of an eminent degree of knowledge which he attained in his trade. He was followed to the grave by a very great multitude of his fellow labourers, who, after his interment, produced in each of their parties a bottle of gin, of which they partook in copious libations, to the memory of their departed monarch.

The veſſel now fitting out at Deptford for a voyage round the world, is the property of two Engliſh gentlemen, one of them goes with her. She is about 200 tons burthen, and ſails from hence to South America; from thence ſhe goes to China and Japan, and laſt to Noortha Sound in queſt of thoſe rich furs of which captain Cook ſpeaks ſo highly. Theſe they are to barter with the Japaneſe, which trade muſt be remarkably lucrative. The veſſel has 40 hands, and four years proviſions.

American Occurrences.

BOSTON, October 3.

The mob in Berkſhire county, which obſtructed the ſitting of the court of common pleas, &c. there, we are informed carried their outrages ſo far as by threats and menaces, to oblige three of the juſtices of that court to ſign a written paper, purporting, "that they would hold no more courts until their grievances were redreſſed." The other judge, however, a worthy member of the preſent legiſlature, ſet their threats at defiance, and braved all the conſequences that might enſue from an utter refuſal to adopt ſo diſgraceful a meaſure.

October 6. The general court is now deeply engaged in deviſing meaſures for reſtoring peace to the deluded inhabitants of the ſeveral refractory counties, and for giving efficacy, permanency and dignity to the laws and conſtitution of the commonwealth. A number of reſolves have already paſſed the two branches, expreſſive of their approbation of the late conduct of the ſupreme executive, in ordering out the militia for the ſupport of conſtitutional government; of their ſenſe of the merit of thoſe who obeyed the orders of the commander in chief; and of their determination of making them compenſation out of the public treaſury.

Colonel Benjamin Stone, major James Cochran, capt. James Cochran, lieutenant Aſa Robinſon, capt. John M'Kean, lieutenant Thomas M'Clary, captain Ela Dow, lieutenant Clough, and enſign Thomas Cotton, officers of the New-Hampſhire militia, are to be tried by a court martial, on the 21ſt of November next, for aiding, abetting and aſſiſting the inſurgents lately aſſembled at Exeter. Major general Cilly is appointed by his excellency general Sullivan, preſident of the ſaid court martial.

NEW-YORK, Sept 25.

By a ſingular regulation in the laws of Florence, if a criminal in his way to execution is demanded by a maiden in marriage, he receives immediate pardon, and the wedding is ſolemnized at the gallows.

One of our female correſpondent obſerves, this is a moſt cenſorious age we live in, and ſo fooliſh and prejudiced to woman's rights and fancy over her own dreſs, that a lady can ſcarcely appear in public, in any polite dreſs, but every *coxcomb* muſt be talking and pointing at her as a phenomenon in nature's works. Or if they think they cannot carry their ridicule far enough, they muſt of courſe take up pen and ink, and ſcribble a few ſentences of incoherent ideas, entirely devoid of ſenſe, and ſend them for inſertion in the papers. They, by this means, think they expoſe us to deriſion, but the fact is, they only expoſe their own ſhame and impertinence, in claiming the privilege, or attempting the reformation of what is far beyond their underſtanding.

BALTIMORE, October 10.

It would far exceed the limits of our time and paper to give an ample detail of the deva[illegible]tation made by the dreadful ſwelling of the rivers and runs, by means of the late rains, on Thurſday evening laſt, in that part of this town near Jones's Falls, and in the country adjacent. Indeed, there are few pens in any degree capable of giving a juſt deſcription of ſo awful a ſcene, and which ſo ſtrikingly evidences the power of that great Being who bade the waters flow. At preſent we can only obſerve, in general, that this alarming flood (which deluged ſeveral ſtreets in the town) hath far exceeded, by its deſtructive progreſs, any event of the kind that hath taken place in theſe parts in the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant living, and that the damage to this town, in houſes, ſtores, bridges, wharves, merchandize, and other valuable property, and to the country within the compaſs of 25 miles, in mills, milldams, bridges, lumber, ſtock, &c. &c. is eſtimated, by competent judges, at one hundred thouſand pounds, ſpecie, at leaſt. But the loſs of the lives of ſeveral hapleſs people, who were hurried into eternity by the reſiſtleſs force of the mighty waters, is an affecting addition to the calamity.

Among the unfortunate perſons who periſhed, we find the name of Mr. Alexander Grant, cooper, who was drowned near Mr. William Moore's mill, in this town. He was a worthy honeſt man. His body hath been found in the mill-race, and decently interred.

It is much to be lamented that the new German Calviniſt church, an elegant dome, which hath lately ariſen to adorn the town, near the ſpot where Market-ſtreet bridge lately ſtood, was amongſt the buildings which were materially injured by the recent flood.—But, it is hoped, that the unfortunate ſociety, who have ſo laudably exerted themſelves to complete this edifice, to be made ſacred to the public worſhip of the moſt high God, will be generouſly aſſiſted by their fellow citizens of every denomination, to repair the damage it hath ſuſtained.

Among the unfortunate, who loſt their [illegible] in conſequence of this great rain, was a Mr. [illegible]e, an attorney at law, a gentleman highly reſpected for his many engaging and good qualities. After dining in Baltimore on Friday, he reſolved to go home to his family in Harford county. As he travelled in a phaeton, he thought it ſafeſt to croſs at a fording place, a little way north of the town; in doing this he found the carriage was likely to overſet, which cauſed him to jump out into the water, probably with a deſign to lay hold of ſomething to ſave himſelf from the rapidity of the current; but alas! he was unfortunately diſappointed, and carried down the ſtream. His body is not yet found. What makes his death the more lamentable is, that he has left to deplore his loſs, an amiable lady, to whom he was lately married.—

Amid the joys, the pains of human life,
Death's ſudden call oft ends the anxious ſtrife;
The morning fair, preſents a blooming flow'r,
Straight comes a ſtorm—'tis blaſted in an hour.

The ſame day, Mr. Edward Ryan, butcher, fell out of a boat into Jones's Falls, near the centre market, and was unfortunately drowned. He hath left a wife and five ſmall children, who ſtand in need of benevolent aſſiſtance, which, it is hoped, will be given them in this day of their diſtreſs.

We hear that Mr. William Gwin's valuable merchant mill, on the little falls of Gunpowder, was carried away by the flood on Thurſday evening, without leaving a wreck behind. Other mills, on the ſame river, it is ſaid, ſhared nearly a ſimilar fate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Annapolis, to his friend here, dated laſt Friday morning.

"Laſt evening the election for this county was finiſhed; and on cloſing the polls, the numbers for the ſeveral candidates were as follow.:

Colonel Richard Harwood,	735)
Nicholas Worthington, eſq.	566) elected re-
Hon. Samuel Chaſe, eſq.	545) preſentativ.
Brice T. B. Worthington, eſq.	512)
James Carrol, eſq.	485
Dennis Griffiths, eſq.	432
Benjamin Harriſon, eſq.	313

"Such an election has not been in Ann-Arundel county for many years. The exertions by the laſt 6 candidates and their friends were very great. Thirteen voters, at the riſk of their lives, braved the mighty flood, and ſwam their horſes acroſs Patuxent, and reached this place in ſeaſon to give in their votes. All the candidates declared in favor of an emiſſion of paper money.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.

We hear that Congreſs, on the 6th inſtant, elected Edward Fox, eſquire, a commiſſioner for adjuſting the accounts of Virginia againſt the United States, agreeable to an act of Congreſs of 10th October, 1780, in the room of S. H. Parſons, who has reſigned that appointment.

Liſt of the Members of the next General Aſſembly, for the following places:

Philadelphia City.	Cheſter.
Robert Morris,	*Richard Willing*,
Thomas Fitzſimons,	Robert Ralſton,
George Clymer,	James Moore,
Jacob Hiltzimer,	Townſend Whelen,
William Will.	Samuel Evans,
Philadelphia County.	*Richard Thomas*.
Thomas Miffliu,	Perks.
Iſaac Gray,	*Joſeph Heiſter*,
George Logan,	*Gabriel Heiſter*,
John Salter,	Philip Kreemer,
William Robinſon.	David Davis,
Bucks.	*Daniel Clymer*.
Gerardus Wynkoop,	Lancaſter.
John Chapman,	Alexander Lowrey,
Samuel Foulke,	Edward Hand,
Valentine Upp.	Samuel J. Atlee,
Montgomery.	Joſeph Work,
Charles Moore,	*George Roſs*,
Samuel Wheeler,	Adam Hubley.
Jacob Riffe,	
James Hockley.	

† Thoſe in Italic are new members.

Oct. 16. Friday evening arrived in this city from New-York, doctor James White, one of the delegates in Congreſs for the ſtate of North-Carolina. We hear this gentleman is nominated by that honorable body, ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the ſouthern department.

Oct. 21. On Monday laſt the Lancaſter battalion was reviewed by colonel Mentges, inſpector general of the militia of this commonwealth. It was compoſed of near 600 men, including a company of light infantry, all commanded by major Hubley. The troops

went through the uſual ceremonies, and performed ſeveral manœuvres with great alacrity and preciſion. Particular praiſe is due to the light infantry company commanded by captain Barton, for their martial appearance and regular conduct on the occaſion.

On Monday evening the 9th inſtant, as two perſons belonging to this city were returning to town in a chair, they were attacked near the two mileſtone, on the Germantown road, by two fellows armed with piſtols and clubs; one of whom ſeized the bridle, but the driver not immediately obeying his orders to ſtop, the robber fired a piſtol loaded with ball, which happily miſſed him, but had nearly proved fatal, as the ball went through his hat and juſt grazed his head. — Not content with this barbarity, they afterwards moſt inhumanly beat him with their clubs, ſo that he now lies very ill. His companion, a woman, was alſo very much frightened, though they offered no violence to her.

The villains thought proper to deſiſt on the appearance of an horſeman, and went off through the fields.

Copy of a letter written by the miniſter of France to the commandants of the three Ports, July 14, 1786.

"The king, willing to honor and perpetuate the memory of the officers of his marine, who in the laſt war have added, by their brilliant actions to the glory of the nation, either in the command of fleets, or of particular ſhips, has given me orders to procure a picture of each of the atchievments which have diſtinguiſhed their talents and courage. His intention is, that the memorable battles ſhall be placed in the halls of inſtruction at the three grand ports, that marine ſtudents may conſtantly have under their eyes, examples which they ought to imitate, and which have rendered their predeceſſors illuſtrious.

"The general officers, and even the ſubalterns, will receive from his majeſty a faithful copy of the picture which repreſents the action by which they acquired renown.

"Their deſcendants in viewing it will find the beſt proof that his majeſty is deſirous properly to reward the virtue and merit of the officers of his marine.

"Theſe paintings will alſo become public monuments to fix the opinions of mankind in regard to the ſubjects; will preſerve from oblivion the celebrity which the officers have acquired; and will inſpire the ſame ardour in others, which will lead to great exploits.

"Although the French nobleſſe undoubtedly have not occaſion for ſuch encouragements, yet ſuch rewards are calculated to add to their zeal, to their energy, and to their love for their maſters. The execution of his majeſty's will being ſlower than his deſire, I am charged to give you notice of my orders in this reſpect."

Extract from a well written piece under the ſignature of Solon, from the Albany Gazette.

"Many people, ſenſible that the right of legiſlation is in their own hands, ſuppoſe they have a right to refuſe obedience to a law which is made by their repreſentatives in the legiſlature, provided they do not like the law. This dangerous, this pernicious principle proceeds from an erroneous opinion that ought to be driven from free governments; which is, that the legiſlature and the people are two diſtinct bodies. This opinion, while it exiſts in force, will ever produce ferments in a ſtate.

"The legiſlature of a ſtate is the authority of that whole ſtate collected. When, therefore, a man ſays I will not ſubmit to a law, he rebels againſt the authority of the whole ſtate. In the ſame manner Congreſs is, ſo far as their power extends, the authority of the thirteen ſtates collected; and no individual ſtate has a right to ſay, we will not abide by their reſolutions. This falſe principle, that Congreſs and the legiſlatures are bodies diſtinct and independent of the people, unleſs corrected both in theory and practice, will defeat all the ends of government. We are conſtantly alarmed, with the danger of giving power to Congreſs. Thoſe who declaim upon this head, are either ignorant of the principles of government, or are maliciouſly bent upon ſowing diſcord. So long as Congreſs are dependent on the people, they are not a diſtinct body, they are the ſame body as the people; when, therefore, we talk about giving power to Congreſs, we talk nonſenſe; inveſting Congreſs with power is nothing more than collecting the power of the people into a point, where it muſt be collected, before it can be exerted. When we talk of giving the impoſt to Congreſs, we talk nonſenſe; it is nothing more than collecting the duties of the continent into a point, and juſtice cannot be done to all parts of the continent, till the whole union has the collection in its own power."

The following article is copied from the Hibernian Journal, printed at Dublin the 24th of May laſt:

"The priſoners caſt for tranſportation in the county of Dublin gaol at Kilmainham, have been ſent to the new priſon in Green-ſtreet, previous to their being ſent on board the veſſels chartered to convey them to the American continent."

The manufactory of nails alone, it is ſaid, in Pennſylvania, will ſave to this country near 100,000l. ſterling, annually. What encouragement ſhould this afford to our legiſlatures to proceed in patroniſing and rewarding the manufactures of our country.

Pittſburgh, November 11.

The following was received on Wedneſday laſt:

Sanduſky, October 28, 1786.

WE, the chiefs of different nations, eſpecially the Wyandots, did inform you, by your people, who went by here ſome time ago with cattle, that it was then quiet and peaceable with us; but ſince that time there has been ſome of your people at the Shawaneſe towns and deſtroyed them, and likewiſe killed ten of the Shawaneſe, five of whom were principal chiefs, and took a number of women and children priſoners.

We, the chiefs of different nations, was then, at that time, gathering together from every quarter, in order to have a council concerning of ſettling affairs in the beſt and moſt peaceable manner between you and us.

We now acquaint you, ſince this affair has happened, that you keep, by all means, your people from coming this way, for, or after any buſineſs; and likewiſe, you will inform the ſurveyors to halt, and not to ſurvey any more at preſent, as we are going to have a great council, with all the nations, at the Wyandot towns. After our council is over we will give you notice concerning our late misfortune and other affairs.

ABRAHAM COON.
MARRAYET HARE.

To Richard Butler, Eſq. Superintendant of Indian Affairs.

A report is circulating in town that ſome Indians of the Chippawa nation, went to a camp of the Munſee nation, killed a dog, plundered the camp and drove away the women and children, in the abſence of the Munſees. When the Munſees returned, and ſaw what had been done, they immediately followed them, and after ſome time came up with them, when they killed and ſcalped one of the Chippawas.

It is much to be wiſhed they would go to war with one another, and by that means rid this country of a ſet of very troubleſome neighbours.

A Philadelphia paper of October 25, ſays, that "It is reported Congreſs have entered into a reſolution to raiſe 2000 men, in order to reinforce the troops under colonel Harmar, now on the frontier ſervice."

Reflections on the Attendance of the SABBATH.

IT is a matter of common obſervation, that the moſt trifling conſideration is ſufficient to induce us to neglect the divine worſhip of the Deity. If the leaſt article of our apparel is out of order, if there is an appearance of a ſhower, if the hair is not dreſt, or if we apprehend or feel any ſlight indiſpoſition whatever, it operates immediately againſt our attendance on public worſhip. From theſe we may obſerve the ſlight eſtimation in which religion is now conſidered. With religion and morality, the proſperity and happineſs of a country are ſo interwoven, as to riſe or fall, languiſh or revive with them. What then muſt be our reflection, when the great decreaſe at this day of theſe ſubſtantial pillars is conſidered? From whence, (we may aſk) ſprings the neglect? Are we leſs beholden to Heaven for favors than our anceſtors, who conſidered the duties of religion abſolutely neceſſary, or are we more virtuous and juſt, and conſequently have leſs occaſion for its ſacred rites? Or are we callous to every principle of gratitude or feeling, and ſo far plunged in vice, as to conceive we owe nothing to our Maker, and go in a career that ſeems to care nothing about eternity. From whatever of theſe cauſes the neglect may ariſe, the guilt is equally the ſame, nor have we a very long time to think of a remedy; our life is but a ſpan, and too ſhort, however early we begin, for the great work of thorough reformation. Young as well as old, ought to enter on the work immediately, as the time will certainly come when repentance ſhall be too late, when the doors that lead to the temple of grace ſhall be ſhut to them, never more to open.

ON LAUGHING.

TO form a true judgment of a perſon's temper, begin with an obſervation on his laugh; for people are never ſo unguarded as when they are pleaſed, and laughter being a viſible ſymptom of ſome inward ſatisfaction, it is then, if ever, we may believe the face; but for method ſake, it will be neceſſary to point out the ſeveral kinds of laughing, under the following heads:

The Dimplers,
The Smilers,
The Laughers,
The Grinners,
The Horſe-laughers.

The Dimple is practiſed to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a bait to entangle a gallant lover. This was called by the antients, the Chain laugh.

The ſmile is for the moſt part confined to the fair ſex, and their male retinue: it expreſſes our ſatisfaction in a ſilent ſort of approbation, and does not diſorder the features too much; therefore is practiſed by lovers of the moſt delicate addreſs. It is alſo of univerſal uſe to men of power at the levees, and is eſteemed by the judicious place hunter's, a more particular mark of diſtinction than a whiſper.

The laugh among us, is the common riſus of the antients, and breaks forth ſpontaneouſly.

The grin is generally made uſe of to diſplay a beautiful ſet of teeth; but under the ſame head muſt be claſſed, all old amorous dotards. Who, when a young blooming girl touches their fancy, by an endeavour to recal youth into their cheeks, they immediately overſtrain their muſcular features, and ſhrivel their countenance into a grin.

The horſe-laugh is made uſe of with great ſucceſs, in all kinds of diſputation. The proficients in this kind, by a well timed laugh, will baffle the moſt ſolid argument. This, upon all occaſions, ſupplies the want of reaſon, and is received with great applauſe; in Coffee houſe diſputes, that ſide the laugh joins with, is generally obſerved to gain the better of his antagoniſt.

The prude has a wonderful eſteem for the chain laugh or dimple; ſhe looks upon all other kinds of laughter as exceſſives of levity and is never ſeen upon the moſt extravagant jeſts, to diſorder her features with a ſmile; her lips are compoſed with a primneſs peculiar to her character; all her modeſty ſeems collected into her face, and but very rarely takes the freedom to ſink her cheek into a dimple. The effeminate fop, who, by long exerciſe of his countenance at the glaſs is in the ſame ſituation, and you may generally ſee him admire his own eloquence by a dimple.

The young widow is only a chain for a time; her ſmiles are confined by decorum, and ſhe is obliged to make her face ſympathize with her habit; ſhe looks demure by art, and by the ſtricteſt rules of decency is never allowed to ſmile, till the firſt offer or advance to her is over.

The wag generally calls in the horſe laugh to his aſſiſtance.

There are another kind of grinners, which ſome people call ſneerers. They always indulge their mirth at the expence of their friends, and all their ridicule conſiſts in unreaſonable ill nature; but they ſhould conſider, that let them do what they will, they never can laugh away their own folly, by ſneering at other people's.

The coquet has a great deal of the ſneer in her compoſition: but ſhe muſt be allowed to be a proficient in laughter, and one who can run through all the exerciſe of the features; ſhe ſubdues the formal lover with the dimple; accoſts the fop with the ſmile; joins with the wit in a downright laugh; to vary the air of her countenance, ſhe frequently rallies with a grin; and when ſhe hath ridiculed her lover quite out of his underſtanding, ſhe, to complete his misfortunes, ſtrikes him dumb with the horſe laugh.

ANY perſon or perſons having demands againſt Daniel Broadhead, jun. are deſired to bring them to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to ſettle the ſame. The ſubſcriber means to continue buſineſs, as formerly, at Peter's Creek, Waſhington County: he has furniſhed himſelf with a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.

Bell Mont, Nov. 8, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD

ASHES WANTED.

THE ſubſcribers will give one ſhilling per buſhel, in Caſh, for all good Wood Aſhes, delivered at this place before Chriſtmas.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES

WILL be opened on Wedneſday the 15th inſtant, by Mrs. PRIDE, in the houſe where John Gibſon formerly lived, behind his ſtone houſe. Where they will be taught the following branches of needle work. viz.

Plain Work	Fringing
Coloured ditto	Dreſden
Flowering	Tabouring, and
Lace, both by the bobin & needle	Embroidering.

Alſo, Reading Engliſh, and knitting if required.

Mrs. Pride from the long experience ſhe has had as a teacher, and the liberal encouragement ſhe has met with hitherto, both in Britain and Philadelphia, flatters herſelf, that by the utmoſt attention in teaching the ſaid branches, as alſo taking the ſtricteſt care to the morals and good breeding of the young ladies placed under her care, that upon tryal ſhe will alſo merit the approbation and encouragement of the inhabitants on this ſide the Alleghany Mountain.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 1[illegible], 1786.

An ENQUIRY into the EFFECTS of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS upon the HUMAN BODY, and their INFLUENCE upon the HAPPINESS of SOCIETY. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Philadelphia.

(Continued from our laſt.)

THUS have I in a few words pointed out the effects of ſpirituous liquors upon the lives, eſtates and ſouls of my fellow creatures.---Their miſchiefs may be ſummed up in a few words. They fill our church yards with premature graves---they fill the ſheriff's docket with executions---they crowd our jails---and laſtly, they people the regions---but it belongs to another profeſſion to ſhew their terrible conſequences in the future world.

I ſhall now proceed to combat ſome prejudices in favor of the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

There are *three* occaſions in which ſpirits have been thought neceſſary and uſeful.

1. In very cold weather.
2. In very warm weather. And
3. In times of hard labour.

1. That it cannot be a greater error than to ſuppoſe that ſpirituous liquors leſſen the effects of cold upon the body. On the contrary I maintain that they always render the body more liable to be affected and injured by cold. The temporary warmth they produce, is always ſucceeded by chillineſs. If any thing beſides warm clothing and exercize is neceſſary to warm the body in cold weather, a plentiful meal of wholeſome food is at all times ſufficient for that purpoſe. This, by giving a tone to the ſtomach, invigorates the whole ſyſtem, while the gentle fever created by digeſtion adds conſiderably to the natural and ordinary heat of the body, and thus renders it inſenſible of the cold.

2. It is equally abſurd to ſuppoſe that ſpirituous liquors leſſen the effects of heat upon the body. So far from it, they rather encreaſe them. They add an internal heat to the external heat of the ſun: they diſpoſe to fevers and inflammations of the moſt dangerous kind; they produce preternatural ſweats which weaken, inſtead of an uniform and gentle perſpiration which exhilirates the body. Half the diſeaſes which are ſaid to be produced by warm weather, I am perſuaded are produced by the ſpirits which are ſwallowed to leſſen its effects upon the ſyſtem.

3. I maintain with equal confidence, that ſpirituous liquors do not leſſen the effects of hard labour upon the body. Look at the horſe, with every muſcle of his body ſwelled from morning till night in the plough, or the team, does he make ſigns for ſpirits to enable him to ſhave the earth, or to climb a hill? No. He requires nothing but cool water and ſubſtantial food. There is neither ſtrength nor nourihment in ſpirituous liquors. If they produce vigour in labour, it is of a tranſient nature, and is always ſucceeded with a ſenſe of weakneſs and fatigue. Theſe facts are founded in obſervation: for I have repeatedly ſeen thoſe men perform the greateſt exploits in work both as to degrees, and duration, who never taſted ſpirituous liquors.

But are there no conditions of the human body in which ſpirituous liquors are required? Yes, there are: 1ſt. In thoſe caſes where the body has been exhauſted by any cauſes, and faintneſs, or a ſtoppage in the circulation of blood has been produced, the ſudden ſtimulus of ſpirits may be neceſſary. In this caſe we comply ſtrictly with the advice of Solomon, confine the uſe of "ſtrong drink" only to him "that is ready to periſh!" And 2dly. When the body has been long expoſed to wet weather, and more eſpecially if cold be joined with it, a moderate quantity of ſpirits is not only proper but highly uſeful to obviate debility, and thus to prevent a fever. I take theſe to be the only two caſes that can occur, in which ſpirituous liquors are innocent or neceſſary.

But if we reject ſpirits from being part of our drinks, what liquors ſhall we ſubſtitute in the room of them? For cuſtom---the experience of all ages and countries, and even nature herſelf, all ſeem to demand drinks more grateful and more cordial than ſimple water.

To this I ſhall reply, by recommending in the room of ſpirits in the firſt place,

1. CYDER. This excellent liquor contains a ſmall quantity of ſpirit, but ſo diluted and blunted, by being combined with an acid and a large quantity of ſacharine matter and water, as to be perfectly inoffenſive and wholeſome. It diſagrees only with perſons ſubject to the rheumatiſm, but it may be rendered inoffenſive to ſuch people by extinguiſhing a red hot iron in it, or by diluting it with water. It is to be lamented that the late froſts in the ſpring often deprive us of the fruit which affords this liquor. But the effects of theſe froſts have been in ſome meaſure obviated by giving an orchard a north weſt expoſure, ſo as to check too early vegetation, and by kindling two or three large fires of bruſh and ſtraw to windward of the orchard, the evening before we expect a night of froſt. This laſt expedient has in many inſtances within the compaſs of my knowledge, preſerved the fruit of an orchard, to the great joy and emolument of the ingenious huſbandman.

(To be continued in our next.)

TEN dollars reward. Stolen out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber living in Letterkenny townſhip, Franklin county, about four miles from Chambersburgh, on the night of the 20th Auguſt laſt, a bright bay mare, eleven years old, about 15 hands high, trots well, carries loſty, a ſtar in her forehead, black main and tail, her main hangs on both ſides of her neck one of her fore hoofs ſplit. She is marked on one ſide with the chains, and I think on both, left a young colt at home. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the owner have his mare, ſhall have the above reward, for the mare only eight dollars and reaſonable charges, paid by ALBERT TORRENCE, or James Torrence in Waſhington county, three miles from Pittſburgh. Oct. 21

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormſby's.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of *DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, ſeiſey or ginſeng.* *JOHN GIBSON.*

SECRETARY's OFFICE.
Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to the 16th ſection of an act of general aſſembly, entitled, "An act for directing the mode of diſtributing "the donation lands promiſed to the troops by the "commonwealth," return has been made to council of the draughts of lots laid down within the limits of the lands, and that it is now ordered, "That the drawing of the lottery for, and the patenting of the ſaid "lots, ſhall commence on the 1ſt day of October "next; to be continued for one year from the 29th "inſtant." JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. ſecry.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1786.

THE Partnerſhip of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. having diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant; all perſons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to ſettle the ſame with DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors, at Pittſburgh; who are fully authoriſed and empowered to receive and diſcharge them; and all Perſons who have Claims againſt the ſaid CRAIG, BAYARD & Co. are deſired to apply for ſettlement as aforeſaid.

Their Country Cuſtomers are hereby informed, that PRODUCE will be taken in diſcharge of their Debts at the Caſh Price, if delivered on or before the 1ſt day of October next; and all Accounts that are not diſcharged on or before that Time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect of Perſons: they therefore hope, from the indulgence already given that ſuch diſagreeable meaſures will be avoided.

THIRTY dollars reward. Deſerted, September 6, 1786, from Little Beaver, on the Ohio David Jones, ſergeant, 5 feet 8 inches high, twenty, ſix years of age, light hair, grey eyes, well proportioned, ſays he was born in England, his place of reſidence Connecticut. He is a temperate, decent looking man: at the time he deſerted he ſtole a valuable mare, ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed perſon ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN MERCER, capt. 1ſt A. regt. in the ſervice of the United States.

Fort M'Intoſh, Oct. 6, 1786.

N.B. As there are ſome peculiar inſtances of raſcality in this man's conduct, the ſeveral printers are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement.

TO be leaſed, ſeveral valuable tracts of land, lying in the county of Weſtmoreland, viz. One tract ſituate on the Alleghany river, known by the name of Chartier's landing; two tracts near the confluence of the Kiſkiminetas and Alleghany rivers: two tracts on the waters of Crooked Creek; one tract on the waters of Beaver run, about eight miles from Hanna's town, and one tract on Black-lick creek, oppoſite Mr. Bracken's mill. Any perſon inclining to take a leaſe of any of the above tracts of land, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Pittſburgh, who is fully authoriſed to leaſe the ſame. JOHN FINLEY.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 11, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.
Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c. Pittſburgh, July 28.

GINGSENG.
A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the ſubſcribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It muſt not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots muſt be kept as whole as poſſible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

To be ſold at public vendue, by Wilſon and Wallace, on Saturday the 2d of December, at the Houſe of William Wilſon, in Pittſburgh, the following Goods, the property of Mr. Vaich. There will be ſix months credit given for all ſums exceeding twenty ſhillings, by giving bond with ſufficient ſecurity.

ELEVEN yards calico, 29 and a quarter ditto blue cloath, 15 do. red, 41 and an half do. ſwanſkin, 4 and a quarter do. ſuperfine ſcarlet, 605 flints, 56 white ruffled ſhirts, 64 do. 18 calico do. 153 calico do. 78 doz. ſilver broaches, 21 5-12 doz. ear-rings, 8 ſilver lockets, 5 doz. looking glaſſes, No. 5. 1 and three quarter doz. do. No. 4. 3 and a half doz. do. No. 3. 2 and a quarter doz. do. No. 2. 800 needles, 3 plated ſpurs, 2 groſs womens thimbles, 1 do. do. 11 and two-thirds doz. mens do. 4 and two-fifths bundles braſs wire, 9 and three-quarters do. 56 oval gilt looking glaſſes, 2 groſs metal bells, half a pound knitting needles, 2 hair trunks, 11 ſaddles, 7 and a quarter pieces garters, 3 groſs herring bone lace, one tent 5 and an half ounces brown thread, 1 and three quarters pound coloured do. 1 and one ſixth of a doz. horn combs, 5 and 7-12 doz. Indian awls, 5 ſteel beaver traps, 3 do. with chains, 9 powder horns, 3 dozen butcher knives, 1 and two-thirds of a doz. ſcalping knives, 75 fiſh hooks, 65 do. 50 do. 200 do. 375 do. 5lb. beſt vermillion, 648lb. lead, 19 braſs kettles, 51lb. gun powder, 7 kegs do. 1lb 9 ounces barley corn, 4 and a half ounces ſeeds, 3 do. agath. 7 blankets, 1 pair of ſcales. Nov. 3.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, from the lands of Bruſh Creek on the 14th of September laſt, a dark bay Gelding, 3 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſhip and ſtar, ſcarcely perceivable, carries well, his hind feet white, a long buſhy tail.---Whoever takes up ſaid gelding, and delivers him to Mr. John Irwin, at Bruſh Creek, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE COCHRAN.

October 26, 1786.

N. B. Said Gelding is branded with W.

To the County Commiſſioners in Weſtmoreland.

THE ſubſcriber is apprehenſive of a miſtake of the name of Samuel inſtead of Matthew, in your liſt of arrearages for tax in Fairfield Townſhip. As I have a place in that townſhip, and the tax for 1785, the ſame ſum as in your liſt, I have paid, though in public it ſtands againſt me, and there is only five ſhillings and nine pence due, which you ſhall have the firſt opportunity I have of conveyance; but if you cannot wait, pleaſe to call on captain Morton or major Wilſon, and they will pay this for once rather than a plantation ſhould be ſold for five ſhillings and nine pence. This gentlemen is only on the ſuppoſition of a miſtake of the name, from your's,

MATTHEW HENDERSON.

Chartiers, Waſhington County,
October 23, 1786.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL *and* JOSEPH HALL, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions (at 17/6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

Yesterday commenced the drawing of the lottery for the lands laid out by the state, and given as a donation to the officers and men of the late Pennsylvania line, in the federal army, in due proportions to each. What add to the dignity of this bounty is, that Pennsylvania hath excused these lands from payment of any taxes so long as they live, or so long as they hold them, so that the worthy veteran may there sit down and reap the fruits of his well-earned labour.

Oct. 10. Thursday night last a very heavy gust of rain and wind, from the south east, fell in and near this city, and we suppose extended a considerable distance in the country, as the waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill, since that time, have risen several feet higher than usual, by which the goods in several warehouses on the wharves were much damaged, and the meadows on both rivers overflowed, the banks being beat down by the violence of the wind and rain: this latter damage is severely felt by the owners of that property who had, at much trouble and expence, just repaired the devastation of the floods last spring.

Oct. 23. His excellency John Adams, esq; and his lady are at the Hague. He has had a conference with the president of the states general, but the subject is not known.

Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Dr. Graham, in Second-street, which entirely consumed the same, together with a small dwelling and stable adjoining; they were back buildings and enclosed on all sides by dwelling houses, but by the seasonable collection of the inhabitants, and the activity of the several fire companies, the flames were prevented from spreading. It is supposed that the fire was communicated by some squibs, thrown by disorderly and mischievous boys, as a penthouse of one of the adjacent houses was, a few evenings before, set on fire by a squib, but being early discovered was easily extinguished.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Mulberry Grove State of Frankland, to his friend in this city; dated August 14, 1786.

"The bloody thirsty and restless disposition of the Indians have compelled me to step forth in defence of my country: for, notwithstanding the solemn treaty entered into with Congress, the Cherokees have frequently committed the most cruel murders on our frontiers, and laid it to the Creeks and northward Indians. A party came into this settlement about 4 weeks ago, pretended the greatest friendship, and informed, that a party of Creek Indians was then out, and intended to fall on our frontiers; and, in order that no mischief should be done, the Indians that were expected with them to be friendly—it was agreed on between the white people and the Indians, that when any of the Cherokee Indians should come into our settlements, they should bring in a white flag, and say, Chato, a mark and word of distinction. The Indians in a few days after came with a flag, and decoyed two young men out, and after speaking with them in a friendly manner, proposed to swap guns, and by that means got the guns out of their hands, and instantly shot both of them, one of whom lived about twenty-four hours, and the other two days. They perfectly knew them to be the Indians that had been at the station, and pretended to be friends. Captain Hinds immediately informed me of the circumstances of the murder, and took an Indian that was then hunting in the neighbourhood, prisoner, and sent him with letters to the nation, to demand satisfaction for the murder, by requesting the Indians to give up the murderers: this request was not complied with by the Indians. I then embodied a part of my regiment, and was joined at the mouth of French Broad by colonel Outlaw, and lieutenant colonel Conway, of Caswell, with one hundred choice men of that regiment, also lieutenant colonel Wair, of Saveer county, with about fifty men: we then marched to the Chota ford, where we found the river almost impassable, as there was a swell in it; but each officer and soldier seemed willing to encounter every danger rather than delay our march. The river was about half a mile over, and I think the water ran over the backs of most of our horses one third of the way—it was to be admired that very few but got their guns wet in crossing ---- The Indians met us on the south side of the river, proposed peace, but would not give up the murderers. We received certain accounts that the Indians who committed the murder lived in a town called Coytoy, and I was then in town. We marched against the town, killed four Indians, burnt the town house and several other houses, destroyed a large quantity of corn in that town, but permitted the other towns to remain unhurt. The number of men I marched against the nation did not exceed three hundred, including officers. I cannot, in justice to those gallant officers and soldiers I had the honor to command, omit observing that their strict adherence to good order, and their undaunted spirit, might have done honor to the best regular troops: nor can too much be said of colonels Outlaw and Conway. After destroying the town we made peace with the whole nation; and assured them, that whenever they committed any murder, we would burn and destroy the town that did the mischief. I am very sorry to observe, that although this country nobly fought and bled in the cause of American liberty, that no effectual measures are yet taken to receive the state of Frankland into the federal union, who only wishes North-Carolina to comply with her act of cession, and the union to accept the same with all its conditions and reservations

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Pittsburgh, November 18.

Extracts from the Journal of Congress; New-York, August 24, 1786.

"On the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Johnson, Mr. Symmes and Mr. Manning, to whom was referred a letter from lieutenant colonel Harmar to the secretary at war, together with another letter from Mr. Etwein, to the secretary of Congress, both relative to the Moravian Indians:

Resolved, That the secretary at war give orders to lieutenant colonel Harmar, that he signify to the Moravian Indians, lately come from the river Huron to Cayahoga, that it affords pleasure to Congress to hear of their arrival; and that they have permission to return to their former settlement on the Muskinghum, where they may be assured of the friendship and protection of the United States: and that lieutenant colonel Harmar supply the said Indians after their arrival at Muskinghum, with a quantity of Indian corn, not exceeding five hundred bushels, out of the public store on the Ohio, and deliver the same to them at Fort M'Intosh, as soon after next Christmas as the same may be procured; and that he furnish the said Indians with twenty Indian axes, twenty corn hoes, and one hundred blankets: and that the board of treasury and secretary at war take order to carry the above into effect.

Friday night the 10th instant, departed this life, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH HALL, Printer, in the 22d year of his age.

Mr. Printer,

I PROTESS myself to be an honest farmer, for I can say, that no man ever charge me with a dishonest action. I see, with great grief, that all the country is afflicted as well as myself; every one is complaining and telling his grievances, but I find they do not tell how their troubles come on them. I know it is common for people to throw the blame of their own misdeeds on others, or at least excuse themselves of the charge. I am in great tribulation: but to keep up the above character of an honest man, I cannot, in conscience, say that any one has brought my trouble on me but myself. Hard times—no money—says every one. A short story of myself, will shew you how it came hard times—and no money—with me, at the age of 65, who have lived well these forty years. My parents were poor, and they put me at 12 years of age to a farmer, with whom I lived till I was 21; my master fitted me out with two stout suits of home spun, four pair of stockings, four woollen shirts, and two pair of shoes; this was my whole fortune at my setting out in the world, and I thought it a good one: at 22 I married me a wife, and a very working young woman she was: we took a farm of 50 acres on rent, by industry we gained a-head fast; I paid my rent punctually, & laid by money: in 10 years I was able to buy me a farm of 60 acres, on which I became my own tenant. I then in a manner grew rich, and soon added another 60 acres, with which I was content; my estate increased beyond all account: I bought several lots of out-land for my children, which amounted to 7, when I was 45 years old; about this time I married my oldest daughter to a clever lad, to whom I gave 100 acres of my out-land; this daughter had been a working, dutiful child, and I fitted her out well, and to her mind; for I told her to take of the best of my wool and flax, and to spin herself gowns, coats, stockings and shifts; nay, I suffered her to buy some cotton, and make into sheets, as I was determined to do well by her; at this time my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it, and left me one year with another 150 silver dollars, for I never laid out (besides my taxes) more than 10 dollars a year, which was for salt, nails and the like; nothing to wear, eat or drink was purchased, as my farm provided all: with this saving I put money to interest, bought cattle, fatted and sold them, and made great profit: in two years after, my second daughter was courted; my wife says, come, father, you are now rich, you know Molly had nothing but what she spun, and no other clothing has ever come into our house for any of us. Sarah must be fitted out a little, she ought to fare as well as neighbour N—'s Betty; I must have some money and go to town. Well, wife, it shall be as you think best; I never was stingy, but it seems to me that what we spin at home will do: however, wife goes down in a few days, and returns with a calico gown, a calimanco petticoat, a set of stone tea cups, half a dozen pewter tea spoons, and a tea kettle, things that were never seen in my house before; they cost but little, I did not follow, and I confess I was pleased to see them: Sarah was as well fitted out as any girl in the township; in 3 years more my third daughter had a spark, and wedding being concluded upon, wife comes again for the purse, but when she returned, what did I see! a silken gown, silk for a cloak, looking glass, china tea ware, and a hundred other things, with the empty purse; but this was not the worst of it, Mr. Printer, some time before the marriage of this last daughter, and ever since, this charge increased in my family: besides all sorts of household furniture unknown to us before, cloathing of every sort is bought, and the wheel goes only for the purpose of exchanging our substantial cloath, of flax and wool, for gauze, ribbons, silk, tea, &c. my butter, which used to go to market, and brought money, is now expended on the tea-table; my time of breakfast, which used to take ten minutes in eating milk, or pottage made of it, now takes my whole family an hour at tea or coffee; my lambs, which used also to bring cash, are now eaten at home, or if sent to market, are brought back in things of no use; so that, instead of laying up 150 dollars a year, I find now all my loose money is gone, my best debts called in and expended: and being thus altered, I can't carry on my farm to so good advantage; that it brings me not near as much; that what it costs me to live (though a less family, and all able to work) is fifty or sixty dollars a year more than what all my farm brings me. Now this has gone on a good many years, and has brought hard times into my family; and if I can't reform it, ruin must follow; my land must go; I am not alone, 30 in our township have gone hand in hand with me; and they all say, hard times. Now, Mr. Printer, I don't know how you live, may be you are more frugal than we are, or as all of us used to be: but I am still master of my own house; I am determined to alter my way of living to what it was 20 years ago, when I laid up 150 dollars a year; I know I can do it, for I have got all my land yet; with good management it will yield me as much as ever; I will encrease my sheep, my flax ground and my orchard; my produce fetches (scarce as money is) as much as it used to do. No one thing to eat, drink or wear shall come into my house, which is not raised on my farm, or in the township, or in the country, except salt and iron work for repairing my buildings and tools; no tea, sugar, coffee or rum. The tea kettle shall be sold. I shall then, Mr. Printer, live and die with a good conscience; my taxes, which appear now intolerable, will then be easy; my younger children and my grand children will see a good example before them, and I shall feel happy in seeing a reform of a-buse, which has been growing on me nere 20 years. If you will tell my story, it may work some good, and you shall have my talking thanks.

A FARMER.

FREEMAN & SAVEREN,
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

MAKES in the newest fashion and neatest manner, all kinds of Cabinet work; also, they do the business of Upholsters in the different branches. They are determined to ask the lowest prices for their work and hope by their attention to the commands of those who please to employ them, to merit a continuance of their favors. Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1786.

Union Town, Fayette county, October 19, 1786.

COMMITTED to the gaol of this county as a runaway, a certain William Newton, who says he belongs to Charles Croxall, of the state of Maryland. This is to give notice to his said master, that unless he comes, pays charges and takes him away, he will be sold on the 18th of November next for his fees.

JAMES HAMMOND, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, on the 27th of September, a light coloured sorrel Mare, about 5 years old, 13 hands and 3 inches high, has a blaze in her face, shod before, some small white spots on each side of her head: a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

TETER ELROD.

November 12.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

An ENQUIRY into the EFFECTS of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS upon the HUMAN BODY, and their INFLUENCE upon the HAPPINESS of SOCIETY. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Philadelphia.

(Continued from our laſt.)

2. BEER is a wholeſome liquor compared with ſpirits. The grain from which it is obtained is not liable, like the apple, to be affected with froſt, and therefore it can always be procured at a moderate expence. It abounds with nouriſhment---hence we find many of the common people in Great-Britain endure hard labour with no other food than a quart or three pints of this liquor, with a few pounds of bread a day. I have heard with great pleaſure of breweries being ſet up in ſeveral of the principal county towns of Pennſylvania, and I eſteem it a ſign of the progreſs of our ſtate in wealth and happineſs, that a ſingle brewer in Cheſter county ſold above 1000 barrels of beer laſt year. While I wiſh to ſee a law impoſing the heavieſt taxes on whiſky diſtilleries, I ſhould be glad to ſee breweries (at leaſt for ſome years) wholly exempted from taxation.

3. Wine is likewiſe a wholeſome liquor compared with ſpirits. The low wines of France I believe could be had at a leſs expence than ſpirits in this country. The peaſants in France, who drink theſe liquors in large quantities, are a healthy and ſober body of people. Wines of all kinds yield, by chemical analyſis, the ſame principles as cyder, but in different proportions: hence they are both cordial and nouriſhing. It is remarked that few men become habitual drunkards upon wine. It derives its relliſh principally from company, and is ſeldom like ſpirituous liquors, drank in a chimney corner or in a cloſet. The effects of wine upon the temper are likewiſe in moſt caſes directly oppoſite to thoſe that were mentioned of ſpirituous liquors. It muſt be a bad heart, indeed, that is not rendered more chearful and more generous by a few glaſſes of wine.

4. Vinegar and water ſweetened with ſugar or molaſſes, is the beſt drink that can be contrived in warm weather. I beg leave to recommend this wholeſome mixture to reapers in a particular manner. It is pleaſant and cooling. It promotes perſpiration, and reſiſts putrefaction. Vinegar and water conſtituted the only drink of the ſoldiers of the Roman republic; and it is well known that they marched, and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms that weighed 60lbs. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Paleſtine, we find treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. Say not, that ſpirits have become neceſſary in harveſt, from the habit and cuſtom of the country. The cuſtom of ſwallowing this liquid fire is a bad one, and the habit of it may be broken. Let half a dozen farmers in a neighbourhood, combine to allow higher wages to their reapers than are common, and a ſufficient quantity of any of the liquors I have recommended, and they may ſoon aboliſh the practice of giving them ſpirits. They will in a little while be delighted with the good effects of their aſſociation. Their grain will be ſooner and more carefully gathered into their barns, and an hundred diſagreeable ſcenes of ſickneſs and contention will be avoided, which always follow in a greater or leſs degree the uſe of ſpirituous liquors. Under this head I ſhould not neglect to recommend butter milk and water, or ſour milk (commonly called bonneclabber) and water. It will be rendered more grateful by the addition of a little ſugar. Punch is likewiſe calculated to leſſen the effects of heat, and hard labour upon the body. The ſpirit in this liquor is blunted by its union with the vegetable acid. Hence it poſſeſſes not only the conſtituent parts, but moſt of the qualities of cyder and wine. To render this liquor perfectly innocent and wholeſome, it muſt be drank weak----in moderate quantities---and only in warm weather.

There are certain claſſes of people to whom I beg leave to ſuggeſt a caution or two upon the uſe of ſpirituous liquors.

1. Valetudinarians, eſpecially thoſe who labour under diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, are very apt to fly to ſpirits for relief. Let ſuch people be cautious how they repeat this dangerous remedy. I have known many men and women of excellent characters and principles, who have been betrayed by occaſional doſes of gin or brandy to eaſe the cholic, into a love of ſpirituous liquors, inſomuch that they have afterwards fallen ſacrifices to their fatal effects. The different preparations of opium are a thouſand times more ſafe and innocent than ſpirituous liquors in all ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach and bowels. So apprehenſive am I of the danger of contracting a love for ſpirituous liquors, by accuſtoming the ſtomach to their ſtimulus, that I think the fewer medicines we exhibit in ſpirituous vehicles the better.

(To be continued in our next.)

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1786.

THE Partnerſhip of CRAIG, BAYARD, & Co. having diſſolved the 1ſt inſtant: all perſons indebted to them by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to ſettle the ſame with DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors, at Pittſburgh, who are fully authoriſed and empowered to receive and diſcharge them: and all Perſons who have Claims againſt the ſaid CRAIG, BAYARD & Co. are deſired to apply for ſettlement as aforeſaid.

Their Country Cuſtomers are hereby informed, that PRODUCE will be taken in diſcharge of their Debts at the Cath Price, if delivered on or before the 1ſt day of October next; and all Accounts that are not diſcharged on or before that Time, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, without reſpect of Perſons: they therefore hope, from the indulgence already given that ſuch diſagreeable meaſures will be avoided.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c. &c. Pittſburgh, July 28.

GINGSENG.

A QUANTITY of good GINSENG wanted by the ſubſcribers, for which a generous Price will be allowed in Merchandize.

It muſt not be dried in an oven, or in any manner that will dry it too quickly: the roots muſt be kept as whole as poſſible.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. Contractors.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Orm ſby's.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng. JOHN GIBSON.

SECRETARY's OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to the 16th ſection of an act of general aſſembly, entitled, "An act for directing the mode of diſtributing "the donation lands promiſed to the troops by the "commonwealth," return has been made to council of the draughts of lots laid down within the limits of the lands, and that it is now ordered, "That the drawing of the lottery for, and the patenting of the ſaid "lots, ſhall commence on the 1ſt day of October "next: to be continued for one year from the 29th "inſtant." JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. ſecry.

To the County Commiſſioners in Weſtmoreland

THE ſubſcriber is apprehenſive of a miſtake of the name of Samuel inſtead of Matthew, in your liſt of arrearages for tax in Fairfield Townſhip. As I have a place in that townſhip, and the tax for 1785, the ſame ſum as in your liſt, I have paid, though in public it ſtands againſt me, and there is only five ſhillings and nine pence due, which you ſhall have the firſt opportunity I have of conveyance; but if you cannot wait, pleaſe to call on captain Morton or major Wilſon, and they will pay this for once rather than a plantation ſhould be ſold for five ſhillings and nine pence. This gentlemen is only on the ſuppoſition of a miſtake of the name, from your's,

MATTHEW HENDERSON.

Chartiers, Waſhington County, October 23, 1786.

Meſſrs. SCULL & HALL,

FOR the ſatisfaction of perſons who have entruſted me with buſineſs in the way of law, I take the liberty to mention in your paper, that I ſhall return from Philadelphia before the next ſitting of the county courts, and attend them.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittſburgh, October 30, 1786.

To be ſold at public vendue, by Wilſon and Wallace, on Saturday the 2d of December, at the houſe of William Wilſon, in Pittſburgh, the following Goods, the property of Mr. Valck. There will be ſix months credit given for all ſums exceeding twenty ſhillings, by giving bond with ſufficient ſecurity.

ELEVEN yards calico, 29 and a quarter d. double cloath, 15 do. red, 41 and an half do. fwanſkin, 4 and a quarter do. ſuperfine ſcarlet, 605 flints, 56 white ruffled ſhirts, 64 do. 18 calico do. 153 calico do. 78 doz. ſilver broaches, 21 5-12 doz. ear-rings, 8 ſilver lockets, 5 doz. looking glaſſes, No. 5. 1 and three quarter doz. do. No. 4. 3 and a half doz. do. No. 3. 2 and a quarter doz. do. No. 2. 800 needles, 3 plated ſpurs, 2 groſs womens thimbles, 1 do. do. 11 and two-third do. mens do. 4 and two-fifths bundles braſs wire, 9 and three-quarters do. 56 oval gilt looking glaſſes, 2 groſs metal bells, half a pound knitting needles, 2 hair trunks, 11 ſaddles, 7 and a quarter pieces garters, 3 groſs herring bone lace, one tent 5 and an half ounces brown thread, 1 and three quarters pound coloured do. 1 and one ſixth of a doz. horn combs, 5 and 7-12 doz. Indian awls, 5 ſteel beaver traps, 3 do. with chains, 9 powder horns, 3 dozen butcher knives, 1 and two-thirds of a doz. ſcalping knives, 75 fiſh hooks, 65 do. 50 do. 200 do. 375 do. 5lb. beſt vermillion, 648lb. lead, 19 braſs kettles, 51lb. gun powder, 7 kegs do. 1lb 9 ounces barley corn, 4 and a half ounces ſeeds, 3 do. agath. 7 blankets, 1 pair of ſcales. Nov. 3.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the lands of Bruſh Creek on the 13th of September laſt, a dark bay Gelding, 3 years old, about 14 and a half hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſnip and ſtar, ſcarcely perceivable, carries well, his hind feet white, a long buſhy tail.---Whoever takes up ſaid gelding, and delivers him to Mr. John Irwin, at Bruſh Creek, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

GEORGE COCHRAN.

October 26, 1786.

N. B. Said Gelding is branded with W.

ANY perſon or perſons having demands againſt Daniel Broadhead, jun. are deſired to bring them to the ſubſcriber, who is authoriſed to ſettle the ſame. The ſubſcriber means to continue buſineſs, as formerly, at Peter's Creek, Waſhington County: he has furniſhed himſelf with a neat aſſortment of Dry Goods, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.

Bell Mont, Nov. 8, 1786. JOHN M'DONALD

ASHES WANTED.

THE ſubſcribers will give one ſhilling per buſhel, in Caſh, for all good Wood Aſhes, delivered at this place before Chriſtmas.

DANIEL BRITT & Co.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 10.

A BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES WILL be opened on Wedneſday the 15th inſtant, by Mrs. PRIDE, in the houſe where John Gibſon formerly lived, behind his ſtone houſe. Where they will be taught the following branches of needle work, viz.

Plain Work	Fringing
Coloured ditto	Dreſden
Flowering	Tambouring, and
Lace, both by the bobin & needle	Embroidering.

Alſo, Reading Engliſh, and knitting if required.

Mrs. Pride from the long experience ſhe has had as a teacher, and the liberal encouragement ſhe has met with hitherto, both in Britain and Philadelphia, flatters herſelf, that by the utmoſt attention in teaching the ſaid branches, as alſo taking the ſtricteſt care of the morals and good breeding of the young ladies placed under her care, that upon tryal ſhe will alſo merit the approbation and encouragement of the inhabitants on this ſide the Alleghany Mountain.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 13, 1786.

ALL perſons who have open accounts with the ſubſcribers are hereby requeſted to produce them for ſettlement: and ſuch as are indebted to them and do not make payment thereof before the 20th day of November next, will have their accounts immediately put in ſuit. As they wiſh to decline buſineſs here, the remaining part of their goods will be ſold cheap for money.

WM. & THOS. GRENOUGH.

Pittſburgh, Oct. 2d, 1786.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry, where* Subſcriptions (at 17s 6d per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*---ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and very continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.